

Senate Report on McCarthy

In response to requests for information from our readers on the Senate report on McCarthy's finances, we note that the New Republic has distributed 150,000 copies of "The Financial Affairs of McCarthy," a 15,000 word summary of the official Senate report. Individual copies can be obtained from the New Republic, 1416 F. St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C., for 10 cents. Quantity rates have also been announced by the magazine.

The full text in book form is available at the Americans for Democratic Action, Washington, D.C. (\$2.00) and at the Beacon Press, Boston, Mass. (\$2.25).

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Rhee Again Threatens to Block Truce on Eve of Final Action

FARM WOMAN OFFERS TO SELL HER EYE FOR \$10,000

KNO CITY, Texas, July 21.—A farm wife who offered to sell one of her eyes for \$10,000 found a buyer today. The 28-year-old woman ran a classified advertisement in the Wichita Falls, Tex., Record-News last Friday, offering to sell an eye to provide "security" for her family.

Frank Benbow, a retired Wichita, Kan., contractor, said in Cascade, Colo., who accepted the offer, said he had lost his left eye in 1929.

The woman who preferred that her identity not be disclosed, said her family had been struggling for funds all her married life. She said she hoped to get \$10,000 to pay off about \$1,500 in debts and move the family to Alaska for a fresh start.

She and her welder husband have three children, with a fourth on the way. They live on a farm.

She said her husband, whom she described as a "wonderful, considerate man," gave her permission to run the ad because he thought her chances of receiving an offer "very slim."

Once again, with all major issues agreed on and a truce apparently about to be signed, the puppet South Korean regime of Syngman Rhee moved yesterday to try to disrupt the cease-fire the world is waiting for. While the North Korean radio at Pym-

yang was broadcasting the optimistic prediction that the signing was "imminent", Rhee's Foreign Minister Pyun Yung Tai suddenly threatened that Rhee "may reconsider" a reported pledge to observe the terms of the truce now being negotiated at Panmunjon. It was this pledge, passed along to the Koreans and Chinese, which finally led Sunday to swift agreement to conclude a treaty after the Rhee regime had once before wrecked agreement.

Last month when a truce appeared to be a matter of hours following a major concession by the

Koreans and Chinese on the prisoner of war issue, Rhee sabotaged the truce and doomed many more American boys to death by "releasing" 27,000 North Korean prisoners with the clear complicity of the U.S. brass in Korea.

DULLES' STATEMENT

In the face of this unmistakable record of Rhee sabotage, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in a Washington press conference yesterday made the amazing statement that there can be an armistice if the Communists want peace!

Dulles said Americans should be neither over-optimistic nor too pessimistic, and claimed he didn't understand the basis of the new Rhee move. He then conferred secretly with President Eisenhower and Walter Robertson, the President's special envoy to Rhee, who is on record as opposing peace in Asia.

Pyun's blustering threat to the negotiations said Rhee objected to the agreement that the UN would not interfere with any North Korean retaliatory action and would not help the South Korean regime if Rhee broke the truce and tried to "unify the country by force."

The only possible interpretation of this is a demand for the UN to come in and help Rhee all over again if the old dictator once again starts a war against North Korea.

This Pyun statement again throws open the question of just what Robertson and Rhee talked about in Seoul, and what kind of "guarantees" Robertson asked for and obtained.

Pyun said he had cabled his government's new position to Washington asking "clarification," and that the answer will determine whether or not the Rhee

lunch will "stand by" its previously reported pledge to observe the truce.

FOUR QUESTIONS

The North Korean Radio, in giving its opinion that the truce was imminent, said just four questions face the negotiators: the translation of the agreement must be correlated; a new demarcation line must be drawn; there must be a guarantee of safety for Indian troops who will help police the POWs, and who have been threatened by Rhee, and details of the actual signing ceremony must be fixed.

Meanwhile, India asked clarification of the role of its troops who will be sent to Korea to help supervise the prisoners, stating that the Indian government "in their anxiety to fulfill the responsibilities placed upon them," want assurances that the troops "will be able to function in an honorable capacity and under conditions and in keeping with India's self-interest and dignity."

This was a clear reference to the Rhee threats to use force against the landing of any Indian troops. There have also been reports of an agreement between Rhee and Robertson to exclude India from the neutral nation's commission.

EFFECT ON DRAFT

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Defense secretary Charles E. Wilson said today that draft calls might be cut as much as 35 percent if the Korean war ends.

Wilson said that within about 90 days after a truce is signed, it should be possible to cut monthly calls to 15,000 to 18,000. They are now about 23,000.

Dewey-Impellitteri 15c Fare Tokens Go on Sale

By MICHAEL SINGER

The Dewey-Impellitteri 15-cent-fare token went on sale at midnight last night as Mayor Impellitteri sought desperately to cover up his part in the deal with the Governor, and opposing factions and parties prepared to make this the No. 1 issue of the mayoralty campaign.

LEHMAN CHALLENGES McCARTHY

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Senators Joseph R. McCarthy, Herbert H. Lehman and A. S. Mike Monroney clashed heatedly today in the Senate.

The Wisconsin Republican charged in the Senate that Monroney "didn't have the guts" to spell out his "smear attack" on Roy M. Cohn, the chief counsel.

The Oklahoma Democrat leaped to his feet in anger. He demanded that McCarthy repeat the charge. McCarthy retorted that Monroney had gotten Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) to join in the attack on Cohn. But he did not repeat the remark about Monroney's alleged lack of "guts."

Monroney accused McCarthy of "libeling" former President Harry S. Truman in threatening recently to "invite" Truman to testify about an alleged list of names in a Canadian spy ring.

The McCarthy-Monroney clash was the first collision between the two since Monroney lashed out last week at Cohn and G. David Schine, subcommittee chief consultant, as "Keystone cops" for their antics on a recent European trip.

McCarthy, in a Sunday night telecast, said that attacks on Cohn and Schine were "anti-semitism." Lehman, the only Jewish Senator, accused McCarthy of "arrant demagoguery."

Today in the Senate Lehman declared that "many questions" were raised in a recent Senate elections subcommittee report that Mc-

Carthy had been "parcelling out to ALP clubs in every borough, and a major concentration of community workers is being scheduled."

It was known, too, that the Liberal Party mayoralty candidate, Rudolph Halley, President of the City Council, is planning to make a public announcement on the fare issue in the next few days. Halley and Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner, who is expected to contest Impellitteri's Democratic designation in the primaries, were the only Board of

are being parcelling out to ALP clubs in every borough, and a major concentration of community workers is being scheduled.

With the exception of the Republican Party, all anti-Impellitteri forces were scheduled to deal with the higher fare issue in the next few days. The Dewey-Impellitteri gouge goes into effect at 12:01 a.m. Saturday.

The first political party to mobilize the people against the increase will be the American Labor Party, which has announced a citywide leaflet distribution next Monday.

The ALP has timed its hand-out of 250,000 leaflets for the first big working day following the fare increase. Copies of the message

are being parcelling out to ALP clubs in every borough, and a major concentration of community workers is being scheduled.

He also called on Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R-Cal) "to apologize on the floor of the House for his unprecedented and untrue statements" against him. Jackson had charged Oxnam with serving "God on Sunday and the 'Communist front' the rest of the week."

He said that "bearing false witness against fellow Americans" was not the way to fight what he called the "Communist menace."

The Methodist leader made his statement before the committee in a crowded caucus room in the House Office Building.

Oxnam attacked the committee

for releasing "unverified and unevaluated material, for which the committee accepts no responsibility."

"It can be shown that these reports are the result of inexcusable incompetence or of slanted selection, the result being the same in either case, namely to question loyalty, to pillory or to intimidate the individual, to damage reputation."

At this point, Bishop Oxnam added to his vigorous attack on the committee his own inaccurate views of the Communist movement as a "conspiracy." He continued:

"The preparation and publication of these files puts into the

hands of irresponsible individuals and agencies a wicked tool . . .

"It gives rise to a new and vicious expression of Ku-Kluxism, in which an innocent person may be beaten by unknown assailants, who are cloaked in anonymity and at times immunity, and whose whips are cleverly constructed lists of so-called subversive organizations and whose floggings appear all too often to be sadistic in spirit rather than patriotic in purpose."

Oxnam challenged the committee to question him on his committee file, item by item.

"If I may be asked questions concerning these items," he said, "I will leave it to any fair-minded

man whether I have been misrepresented."

He said the committee had been "misled" by its file which he said had been prepared so that it created "the impression that I have been and am sympathetic to Communism, and therefore (am) subversive."

He said the committee should junk its files.

When he was questioned by Robert L. Kunzig, the Un-Americans' counsel, about past membership in the Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Oxnam pointed out to the House Un-Americans that President Eisenhower in 1945 had wished the Council "utmost success." He stated the group did nothing subversive while he was affiliated with it, and that none of

Bishop Oxnam Charges House Un-Americans Aid Ku-Kluxism

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam charged the House Un-American Activities Committee today with promoting "a new and vicious expression of Ku-Kluxism." In a 2,000-word statement, the 61-year-old clergyman demanded that the

committee "publicly announce the mistakes" it made in linking him to "Communist front" groups.

He also called on Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R-Cal) "to apologize on the floor of the House for his unprecedented and untrue statements" against him. Jackson had charged Oxnam with serving "God on Sunday and the 'Communist front' the rest of the week."

He said that "bearing false witness against fellow Americans" was not the way to fight what he called the "Communist menace."

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Smith Act Judge Bars Declaration Of Independence

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights were barred as evidence from the Smith Act trial yesterday by Judge Rabe F. Marsh.

This shocking action came on a day when the five Communist defendants were getting the roughest treatment since the thought control inquisition began. The first defense witness, Irving Weissman, had just been cited for "contempt of court" for the fourth time for refusing to be a stoolpigeon. And the second witness, William Albertson, was being frequently interrupted.

Albertson is secretary of the

Stoppages Will Meet New Move To Exile Bridges



BRIDGES

PORTLAND, Ore., July 21 (FP)—Stop-work meetings "for an indefinite period" will be the answer of Local 8, Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, if another indictment is brought against ILWU President Harry Bridges.

The local, one of the four largest in the ILWU, wired Attorney Gen. Herbert Brownell warning of the action it will take in the event of new charges against Bridges, whom the Justice Dept. has been trying to deport for almost 19 years.

"The time has come to call a halt to the endless harassment of the ILWU and its leadership," the wire said.

The stop-work idea won approval in San Francisco, Seattle and San Pedro when it was submitted to the ports in a teletype conference with ILWU leaders there, a Local 8 spokesman said.

Progressives Ask Eisenhower End Korea Snag

C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of the Progressive Party, has called on President Eisenhower to let the American people know exactly what is holding up the signing of the truce in Korea.

Pointing to the recent trip of Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, Protestant churchman of Philadelphia to see President Rhee in Korea, Baldwin indicated that he believes Dr. Nolde expressed the concern of the vast majority of Americans and of peace-loving peoples of the world when he told Rhee that a solid wall of opinion outside of Korea favored an armistice without delay.

Baldwin also indicated that the Progressive Party organizations throughout the country would be urged this week to step up efforts for peace in Korea.

Communist Party of Michigan and a former New York City food workers leader in the AFL. He was being questioned about books and political ideas by Ralph Powe, Negro defense attorney.

What writings had influenced his political thinking when he was a young worker and young student in Pittsburgh, where he grew up? Powe asked.

Albertson named the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and other writings.

Powe then introduced a pamphlet containing the Declaration and the Constitution. He intended to question Albertson about the contents. But U. S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle objected.

CONSTITUTION TABOO

Judge Marsh backed Boyle up as usual. He rejected the offer of the pamphlet as an exhibit and barred all questioning about its contents. He said Albertson could be asked about Marx and Lenin, but not about the effect of the Declaration on his mind.

Powe stood his ground. "We want to show his step-by-step development," he insisted.

But the judge still said No. Powe insisted, however, "We want to show," he continued, "how the Constitution helped him to understand his rights. He had been denied the right to study medicine here (at the University of Pittsburgh) because he was a Jew."

Some time later the judge let the pamphlet be introduced as an exhibit. But its contents were barred from the jury. Powe was not allowed to question Albertson about the effect of Thomas Jefferson's declaration that "all men are born free and equal" on his thinking.

"I wonder what Boyle is afraid of," commented Albertson later. "I suppose he thinks the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are too revolutionary."

And indeed they are for the atmosphere of this thought control inquisition in the Federal Court-house that lies in the shadow of the Mellon family's Gulf Oil & Koppers Co. buildings.

Judge Marsh also shut off questioning about Albertson's AFL labor activities as a young worker in Pittsburgh.

AIDED AFL TEAMSTERS

Albertson had just begun telling Powe how he was organizing his fellow workers in a Pittsburgh dairy into the AFL Teamsters Union when the prosecutor objected.

The dairy workers were striking. They needed a union. And Albertson's volunteer organizing work represented a stage in his political development that finally made him a Communist leader.

But Judge Marsh would have none of it.

Nor would the judge let Powe ask him whether he had seen any force and violence in the strike. There had been plenty, from the employers. But the judge intervened quickly. The issue was whether the defendants were guilty of "conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence," he remarked (with an obvious prejudicial effect on the middle class jury).

So Albertson was not allowed to tell something about the source of "force and violence" in Pittsburgh.

GE Profits For Half Year Is Highest Yet

By Associated Press

In the first half of this year, General Electric Co. made the second highest profits for any six-month period in the company's history, GE President Ralph Cordiner reported.

The company's after-tax profits were \$75,417,000, made on record sales of \$1,560,448,000. Cordiner said if the excess profits tax had not been extended through the end of 1953, the company's profits would have been \$24,000,000 higher in the first six months of 1953.

The company set aside \$195,000,000 in the opening half of 1953 for federal taxes and renegotiation.

Net profits of GE were 32 percent higher than in the first six months of 1952.

Strike Shuts Linden GM For 4th Day

LINDEN, N. J., July 21.—A "wildcat" strike of 4,000 workers has shut down the General Motors plant here for the fourth day.

The walkout over grievances continued despite a statement by leaders of Local 595, CIO United Auto Workers, calling it unauthorized. The company refuses to negotiate unless work is resumed.

John Hocza, chairman of the UAW's strike scheduled a meeting of the strikers for noon tomorrow.

Protests Prevent Sneak Passage of Forest Steal Bills

WASHINGTON, July 21 (FP)—Two bills which would hand over billions of dollars worth of national forest lands to private exploitation were still before the House, though public sentiment was rising against them and appeared able to block their passage this session.

The measures, like the tidelands oil law, would hand over resources which belong to all the people of the U. S. to a small group of private citizens for personal gain.

Both were introduced by Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R-Mont). The first would hand over to western cattlemen millions of acres of forest land for grazing purposes. The U. S. Forest Service places strict limitations on use of the land and the cattlemen want outright title.

The second would perpetuate a system whereby private exploiters file fake mining claims in western lands and thereby gain outright control of the property.

The grazing lands giveaway already has awakened a widespread opposition campaign, participated in by organized labor and led by Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont). Opponents said they believe they have sufficient strength to block passage at this session.

The second measure would give

the phony mining claim operators permanent possession of public lands and would prevent passage of pending legislation to protect the interests of legitimate mining claim operators while weeding out the phony claimants.

Proponents of the bill had hoped to sneak it through Congress without a fight. But when D'Ewart managed to get it on the floor, Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R-Kans), backed by Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill), rose to speak against it.

Hope, who is chairman of the agriculture committee, which has jurisdiction over the bill, asked that it be held over. The request brought a storm of protest from chairman A. L. Miller (R-Neb) of the House interior committee, who had hoped to help D'Ewart slip through the bill.

Price took the floor, declaring: "At present 84,000 mining claims are tying up two million acres in the national forests. Only 2% of these claims are actually producing. These bogus mining claims are greatly handicapping the forest service. A claimant can hang onto his claim indefinitely while he turns it into a fishing resort or some other pastime."

The bill was held over, but the proponents of the big steal are trying to force it through anyway.

Mass Evictions of Levee Dwellers Along Mississippi River Blocked

NEW ORLEANS, July 21 (FP)—A housing victory was won here with dismissal of eviction suits against Mississippi River levee dwellers whom the city had sought to oust to allow "improvements" on the levees.

Judge Luther E. Hall of Civil District Court ruled the city levee board had failed to establish ownership of the property, which is the unprotected flood side of the levees where residents don't pay rent or real estate tax. Defendants said the board had already made most of its improvements and that these still to be made did not require evictions. The board said it would appeal the decision.

The test case involving eight defendants affected thousands liv-

ing at the edge of Old Man River, some in rough shacks, many in well-built houses with electricity. When the board announced its eviction plans last spring, there were strong protests from the levee dwellers, who have no place else to go. About 200 dwellers formed protective associations.

In another mass eviction plan of city authorities, also temporarily halted by mass protests, the idea was to raze 30 resident blocks for low-cost housing projects. Actually, however, the area was to be turned over to private business interests for development. No substitute housing was to be provided for the evicted families.

By far the biggest gimmick of all was that New Orleans housing

projects are segregated, while the areas they replace are mixed communities. This city has a strong tradition of unsegregated living.

In the Vieux Carre, the Irish Channel, the Back o' Town area and on the levees, Negro and white families live side by side. The newer sections around Industrial Canal are filling up rapidly with workers and professional people on an unsegregated basis. These new sections are also reportedly being selected by the city for razing.

The inescapable question arises: Why doesn't the city develop its large unsettled areas for housing projects and let present homeowners live as they choose?

Cattlemen in Texas Protest 'Pauper Oath'

DALLAS, Tex., July 21.—Southwestern cattlemen today vigorously protested to Washington against the Federal drought-relief "pauper's oath."

A ruling by the Agriculture Department said that a farmer or stockman in the critical area can receive low-cost feed only if he does "not have the financial ability to remain in business and maintain his herd in relatively satisfactory condition in view of present drought conditions."

Claude A. McCan of Victoria, Tex., chairman of the Texas statewide drought committee, said his group was sending an official protest directly to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson.

He said such a requirement makes as few as four men in some counties eligible to buy feed at reduced prices under the Government program.

Howard Selsam To Teach Course On Religion

Dr. Howard Selsam teaches a course on "Marxism and Religion" at the Jefferson School, Tuesdays at 8:15.

Dr. Selsam who has been giving this topic for the last five years observes: "The great problems of students in this course is to understand mechanistic and dialectical approach to religion—its origins, what things support it in present society and the conditions for its disappearance. The biggest single difficulty students have is in understanding the full meaning of a Marxist-materialist world outlook, while yet extending the hand of friendship, to people of all religious faiths."

School Time Set By Cotton Growers

MEMPHIS, July 21.—The schools in Shelby County, Tennessee, opened this week, the hottest of the year, so that children can be released later, during the fall period, for picking cotton without losing any of their school time.

CIO Urges U.S. Industrial Safety Laws

WASHINGTON, July 21 (FP). Underscoring the "tragic state of affairs" in which ten million injury accidents cause 350,000 permanent physical handicaps each year in the U. S. president Michael J. Quill of Transport Workers Union demanded that Congress enact federal industrial safety legislation. Quill is chairman of the CIO committee on industrial safety and health.

In a statement to the House Labor Committee, which is conducting hearings on the physically handicapped, Quill showed that more than 100,000 workers are handicapped by accidents each year in excess of the number who are rehabilitated through federal state and private programs.

Quill said rehabilitation is not the answer, but legislation which will help prevent the accidents is. Committee secretary Harry Read, who read Quill's statement, said that only three million permanently handicapped persons are employed in American industry.

BRITISH TRANSPORT UNION ASKS UN ADMIT CHINA

By GEORGE SINFIELD

SOUTHSEA, England, July 21.—A cease-fire in Korea and the admission of People's China to the UN are essential for the preservation of world peace, the biennial conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union unanimously decided here.

More than 800 representatives of 1,300,000 members welcomed Winston Churchill's proposal for the Bermuda conference and expressed the hope that it would lead to wider negotiations aimed at easing world tension.

The decision envisaged that the development might lead to increased East-West trade and so help to solve Britain's balance of payments problem.

The debate was marked by an accommodating address from Arthur Deakin, general secretary, and some blunt speaking by an Irishman, Andy Holmes (Belfast).

In a slight brush with Deakin, who objected to any mention of U.S. responsibility for world troubles, Holmes said that Irishmen call a spade a spade. Lip service to peace was not enough. The reso-

lution must state that wars were caused by capitalism he declared. Difficulties in the world today came from a Western, rather than from an Eastern, direction, he said.

CHINA LOBBY ASSAILED

Syngman Rhee's friends in the China Lobby in the U.S., he stated, were responsible for the continuation of the war in Korea and for the denial of China's rights to be a member of the United Nations.

The Battle Act, and U.S. Big Business oppositions to electrical contracts with Britain, he added, showed clearly where lay the hindrance to international free trade.

Deakin said he would not apportion responsibility for the chaotic position that existed in the world.

"Peace in our times is indispensable for human development. Without it, we cannot make progress."

Extension of East-West trade, he said, would not banish Britain's difficulties overnight. He believed that the reservations of the Trades Union Congress were justified.

The countries of the East were developing their own economy in order to become self-sufficient, he claimed. He did not blame them, but it did limit the possibility of the disposal of goods produced by the British workers.

"We shall press for the removal of artificial barriers," Deakin stated. "We shall be as tolerant as we can, even if we are not completely convinced of the good intentions behind the changed policies of some countries."

TORY FAVORS

Several delegates, led with great force by Godfrey Stevens (Neasden), denounced trade union leaders who took knightships and similar titles from the Tory Party. Many workers, Stevens said be-

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Gun Found on Stoolie At Deportation Hearing

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, July 21.—A dramatic scene was enacted in a Federal courtroom here when a Government informer, Leo Syrak, while on the witness stand in a denaturalization case, was forced to surrender a 38-calibre Colt revolver he was carrying in a holster. Attorney Ernest Goodman, counsel for Gus Polites, Greek-American labor and community leader, started cross-examination of the Government informer.

Goodman suddenly asked Syrak, "You aren't carrying a gun this time are you?" The informer brazenly nodded yes and patted his coat pocket.

Federal Judge Frank Picard ordered the informer to immediately hand the loaded weapon over to the court clerk. The judge remarked, "If I had known I wouldn't have been sitting here so complacently."

The informer claimed he was getting threats from "Communists." The government made no effort to produce into the record any of the threatening letters Syrak claimed he received.

Some time ago, Goodman told the court, Syrak had been discovered testifying at an Immigration hearing carrying a loaded gun. Despite this immigration agents said they never asked him if he had a gun this time.

PAID BY GOVT

Goodman had the informer testify that he sometimes got \$4 a day for informing and sometimes \$25.

Judge Picard in open court said, "I have condemned the practice of paying \$25 a day to these government witnesses. I hesitate to believe anything they say. I take what he says with a grain of salt."

Two others of the stable of government informers, at \$25 a

day, are here: William Nowell and Paul Crouch.

Polites did not deny that he was a member of the Party from 1933 to 1939. He said he left the Communist Party in 1939 when one was not allowed membership unless one were an American citizen. He received his citizenship in 1942.

Polites was a leader of the unemployed in the early thirties, a pioneer in the CIO and he helped to sell over \$50,000 worth of war bonds in World War II. He faces deportation to fascist Greece. He came here in 1926.

Total Civilian Jobs in U.S. Put At 61,300,000

WASHINGTON, July 21 (FP).

The U. S. Census Bureau reported today that total civilian employment in 1952 averaged 61,300,000 remaining at the same record level as in 1951.

Non-agricultural employment in 1952 reached a new high, totaling 54,500,000 or 500,000 over 1951. Jobs in agriculture continued their long-term decline. Average employment in agriculture in 1952 was 6,800,000, a decline of 700,000 jobs since 1950.

Unemployment in 1952 was reported as 1,700,000 compared with 1,900,000 in 1951 and 3,100,000 in 1950. Labor economists say the bureau underestimates actual unemployment by arbitrarily placing large numbers of jobless outside the labor forces.

Hotel Workers' Meetings Reject 5% Hike Offer

The latest offer of hotel employers, said to be a raise of "about 5 percent," was rejected in resolutions of delegated meetings of all regions embracing the 35,000 workers in the New York Hotel Trades Council.

The wage issue, causing a mounting wave of unrest, including frequent demonstrations of hotel workers has been in the hands of a three-man commission for many weeks.

Reporting on meetings held in recent days, "Hotel" weekly paper of the council, said the workers shouted, "We want action!" and "We're ready—let's fight on for our raise!"

The resolution adopted by each of the meetings noted that the employers, seeing that the demonstrations of their workers have "grown in intensity," offered a 5 percent raise against their earlier 2 to 2½ percent.

The demonstration have "amply proved" says the resolution, that "it is all the city's 35,000 union hotel workers and not just a group of union leaders who insist on getting wage increases."

Calling on the Council to "continue the fight for higher wage increases than those offered, the resolution also slammed the employers who "have been hell-bent on provoking unrest, on wrecking our union and bringing back the open shop days with all their evil."

AFL Cemetery Workers Strike In Chicago

CHICAGO, July 21.—AFL gravediggers and other cemetery workers went on strike at 17 Roman Catholic cemeteries here yesterday following rejection of their demands for a uniform \$1.85 hourly wage rate.

The workers, members of local 109 of the AFL Cemetery Workers and Greens Attendants Union, are now paid from \$1.53 to \$1.59 an hour at the various burial grounds.

Undertakers will store bodies in vaults, beginning today, until the strike is settled, it was stated by the Rev. Francis J. McElligott, director of cemeteries for the Chicago Archdiocese.

City Welcomes Ben Hogan

Thousands of New Yorkers yesterday lined Broadway from Battery to City Hall to welcome Ben Hogan, winner of the British Open Golf championship.

It marked the first time in 21 years that a golfer has been so honored. The first civic reception for a golfer was in 1930 when Bobby Jones came back from Britain with the "triple crown." The next one was two years later when Gene Sarazen came home with the British open title.

At City Hall, Mayor Impellitteri presented Hogan with a scroll for his "inspiration to the youth of the nation."

A Police Department chorus sang "It's a Great Ben Hogan Day Today," to the tune of "It's a Lovely Day."

Earlier, a Fire Department band of 60 pieces played "The Kiltie March."

Dubinsky Faces Revolt in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—David Dubinsky was reported on his way to visit three Kentucky towns in an effort to put down a revolt against his regime among the 2,000 workers of the Handmacher-Vogel

(This was the second such rank and file explosion against the top bureaucracy of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union within a week. The other involved some 4,000 women dress workers in Philadelphia over the arbitrary cut in authority for the woman business agent elected by the workers.)

The flareup against Dubinsky, including threats to secede from the ILGWU, developed out of a strike by 85 members of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers that has unionized the maids, porters, mechanics, shipping workers and other maintenance employ-

ees in the five plants of the company in Glasgow, Lebanon and Harrodsburg. The ILGWU showed no interest in the maintenance and other miscellaneous employees until the Firemen and Oilers organized them. When the strike was called, Dubinsky's regional office here ordered the production workers to pass the picket lines. The workers, in solidarity with the strikers defied that order, and the plants were shut down.

At the same time the garment workers at meetings voiced their own complaints against the Dubinsky leadership over the mis-handling of, or lack of attention to, grievances and wage questions. They are particularly incensed because a 5 percent wage increase in eastern plants did not take effect here. The case was still before an arbitrator at this writing.

Much talk was reported among those responsible for the police attack on the Paris Bastille Day parade, in which seven people were killed and over 100 injured, was demanded yesterday by the French Communist Party.

The police, declares a statement by the Party, deliberately prepared and executed a plan "to turn the traditional day of freedom and the rights of man into a day of colonialism and racialism."

It was, says Humanite, the French Communist Party newspaper, an organized provocation. "Had there been no police pres-

Demand Punishment for Attack On Bastille Day Demonstration

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It was, says Humanite, the French Communist Party newspaper, an organized provocation. "Had there been no police pres-

ent, peace would have reigned on the Place de la Nation on the evening of July 14," the paper states.

"At the moment when the head of the compact, disciplined Algerian group had passed the saluting base and was moving toward the Avenue du Trone, rolling up their banners and preparing to disperse, the police suddenly poured from the nearby streets.

"They hurled themselves upon the Algerians, hitting out with rolled capes and batons, driving especially for the portrait of Messali Hadj, the Algerian national leader."

Shippers Reject ILA Demand for Joint Hiring Hall

The New York Shipping Association has rejected the demand of the International Longshoremen's Association for joint union-employer hiring halls in place of the shapeup, it was announced yesterday.

In their reply to the ILA, the shipping companies held to their already stated position in favor of employment information centers operated by the state and due to go into effect Dec. 1, under the recently adopted waterfront legislation.

Under the new law, the state employment centers can put into effect such hiring system as employers and the union may agree on.

The union is not discussing wages and other conditions now, but seeks an immediate agreement on the hiring hall to meet the Aug. 10 deadline set by the AFL's executive council for abolition of the shapeup and settlement of other issues. The union's contract deadline when it can strike is Sept. 31.

ILA leaders, meanwhile, were pressing the locals for a favorable vote for a \$5 assessment to finance a legal battle to stop the Dewey legislation, requiring longshoremen to register, from taking effect.

The proposal is meeting a favorable response in the locals of the general opposition to what amounts to licensing of dockers. But it was also indicated that Chelsea Local 791, usually leader of the opposition movement to "King" Joe Ryan, has voted down the \$5 levy.

300 in Berkeley Hear Clark

Joseph Clark, now on a Pacific Coast tour, continues answering questions on the Soviet Union for the readers of the Daily Worker. Turn to his column on Page 4 today.

By TED KAY

BERKELEY, Cal., July 21.—A capacity crowd turned out Friday night to greet Joseph Clark at his first West Coast address since returning from a three-year stint in Moscow as this paper's correspondent.

Some 300 persons jammed into Hermann Son's Hall to hear details of life in the Soviet Union. Clark obliged by devoting more than half of the meeting to a question and answer session that explored every facet of life in the world's first socialist republic.

He approached the question of

what is happening in the Soviet Union from three points: living standards and the way people spend their time; freedom and civil rights; peace and relations with the U. S.

He described the numerous price cuts in the Soviet Union and the demand for luxury goods. "They've got the necessities licked," he said.

The big story, he said, is construction and reconstruction—a constantly rising standard of living is building a situation of strength for

(Continued on Page 6)

World of Labor

by George Morris



Split Sharpens in ICFTU Over U. S. Domination

THE STOCKHOLM Congress of the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions met and adjourned with hardly any notice in the U.S. press. But judging by what the AFL and CIO leaked out, there was a battle royal there among the "free" unionists.

It is also evident from the report of Philip Pearl, the AFL's publicity director and editor to the "AFL News Reporter" dated Stockholm, that the breach is far from healed and has only been taken into the open.

Pearl boasts that a united front of the CIO and AFL in Stockholm won the day with the unseating of Sir Vincent Tewson, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, as president of the ICFTU. The election of Omer Becu of Belgium in Tewson's place, with Tewson, in a vice-presidency, was apparently a compromise to which the British agreed.

The second test vote which Pearl boasts was won by the coalition headed by the CIO and AFL, was on increasing the size of the executive board from 19 to 25, a move obviously advanced for the purpose of packing the board with men controlled by the U.S. delegation.

PEARL boasts that Meany was "the dominant figure throughout the sessions." The first fight was on Meany's demand for a constitutional change to permit the election of the president directly by the delegates and that the choice not be left to the board. On a rollcall (according to CIO News) Meany carried with 20 organizations claiming 29 million members against 34 organizations claiming 9.6 million members. Incidentally, the total is far short of

the 54 million members the ICFTU has been claiming in its publicity.

The proposal to increase the board carried after a heated debate by a 75 to 52 votes. And this opposition came despite the adherence of the British to the compromise arrangement. It is quite apparent that opposition to American domination of the ICFTU is strong and is becoming quite bitter even among these hardbitten rightwingers.

BENEATH this struggle is the growing pressure these labor leaders are feeling for peace. The Pearl wire said the move for replacement of Tewson was made on the basis of an "understanding" when the ICFTU was formed that the officials of the organization should come from the small affiliates. It was Tewson's violation of that understanding two years ago that aroused Meany's ire to the point where he threatened to pull out the AFL. But, the AFL's report added:

"The record of the ICFTU under Tewson's presidency also has deeply disappointed those who expected the ICFTU to assume an aggressive role and take a firm stand in international affairs in opposition to Communism."

"Tewson's opening address to this congress, in which he advocated not only caution but virtual appeasement of the Communists in the hope of achieving world peace through negotiation 'round the table,' was hotly resented by the U.S. labor delegation and also by many of his own British colleagues."

After high praise of Becu, who the AFL-CIO apparently expect to behave like a trained seal for a U.S. zoo, Pearl adds,

"Becu is also expected to take a firm hand with J. H. Oldenbrook, the general secretary of the ICFTU, whose slow and bureaucratic policies were widely criticized in private conversations here."

This is the same Oldenbrook for whom the AFL leaders had fulsome praise and standing ovations at conventions here as he delivered to them the vilest anti-Communist speeches. It is not clear why Oldenbrook incurred the ire of the AFL leaders, who for bureaucracy are second to none in the whole world. But it is significant that they were forced to agree to Oldenbrook's re-election to the key ICFTU post as they were forced to elect Tewson for the V.P. post, the same post Reuther and Meany hold.

IT IS ALSO interesting that the AFL has no mention of an ICFTU resolution on international policy in general. Only a resolution of support for subversive "Project X" type operations behind the "Iron Curtain" is mentioned. Evidently there was a great deal of difficulty in committee on a more general policy. We have still to hear of that story which is evaded by both the AFL and CIO official organs.

The significance of the rifts inside the rightwing camp was further highlighted by the conference of the Socialist International with representatives of rightwing socialist groups in 31 countries that was held in Stockholm immediately upon adjournment of the ICFTU. It passed a resolution for four-power peace negotiations, demanded that they take place before the West German elections, and sharply criticized the U.S.-Britain-France foreign ministers conference for limiting the scope and level of the proposed four power talks next September.

What we saw in Stockholm was evidently a sharpened development of the long-brewing division between the openly pro-Wall Street U.S. labor leaders and the Europeans who must still heed some socialist traditions. That division is sharpened further by the much stronger pressure for peace in the ranks of the workers of Europe.

questions and answers on the Soviet Union

By JOSEPH CLARK

Now on a speaking tour of California, Oregon and Washington, Joseph Clark is continuing this column by answering questions put to him at West Coast meetings. Readers who have additional questions about the Soviet Union are invited to send them care of this paper to be answered by our correspondent, who recently returned after spending three years in the USSR.

QUESTION: You said in Europe they know that the Soviet Union is no threat and they suspect that a hoax was put over on them. By "they" do you mean the people or the governments?

ANSWER: Both the people and the government of western Europe know that the Soviet Union does not threaten them. Returning from the Soviet Union by way of Finland, Sweden and Britain I could see this even from random contact with ordinary people. In none of these countries are they building air raid shelters, sounding air raid alarms or giving the school kids dog tags. As far as the governments are concerned their leaders know all along the talk of a Russian menace was a hoax because they helped perpetrate it along with our government. But now the burden of U.S. "aid," militarization and the blockade against their best customers and suppliers in China, the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies are making it impossible for them to go along with the hoax. That's why even the top circles in the west European countries are putting pressure on the U.S., as the Wall Street Journal admits, to start negotiations with the Soviet Union for the peaceful settlement of all disputed questions.

QUESTION: Does one get the feeling that one is in a happy country or is life a serious business there? Do people go to the theatre often? Do they dance and sing much?

ANSWER: Life is a serious business in the Soviet Union as elsewhere. Rebuilding the thousands of cities and towns wrecked by the nazis took a lot of effort and the present projects for expanding river valley authorities, canals, irrigation schemes, etc., are big undertakings. People have their worries in the Soviet Union, kids get mumps and measles there too. (There is a difference though when you don't have to worry about doctor's costs because all medical attention is free.)

In the parks and workers' clubs, both for the summer season and when winter brings everybody out on skates or skis, people appear very relaxed. Even on numerous visits to plants and mum of strain or tension.

factories the impression I got was that work went on with a mini-

People go to the theatre quite often and not only in Moscow and Leningrad but in smaller towns which have regular theatres, opera and ballet houses and musical comedy theatres. There is much dancing in the workers' clubs, also open air dancing during the summer time in many park pavilions. Amateur choral singing is widespread. On holidays, like May Day, Nov. 7, etc., you see hundreds of thousands of people out on the streets singing and dancing. (But there's very little whistling; it's not considered cultured.)

QUESTION: Please explain how the Soviet people understand the difference between socialism and communism and what they mean by "the transition to communism."

ANSWER: They see communism as a society where there is absolute plenty for all and every person is cultured and educated. The teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are very widespread so that many people know the scientific explanation of the difference between socialism and communism. Under the former distribution is based on the principle: from each according to his ability to each according to his work. Under the latter it is: from each according to his ability to each according to his needs. Furthermore, they hold that under communism all essential differences between mental and manual labor and between town and countryside will be eliminated. They view the transition from socialism to communism as a very gradual process. It involves great industrial and scientific development, and considerable expansion of education and culture. For the most authoritative explanation of this subject I recommend Stalin's pamphlet, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR."

QUESTION: Under the union grievance machinery if a shop committeeman refuses to handle a beef can the aggrieved worker himself take it to a higher level?

ANSWER: Yes, he can take it personally to the plant committee and the plant chairman. But it would be most unusual for a shop committeeman to refuse to handle a grievance no matter what it merits. He has to take it up and in negotiations they decide the matter.

IMPERIALISM AND POLITICAL PRISONERS—II

In the Dungeons of Puerto Rico

By HERBERT APTHEKER

FOR THE PURPOSE of this series we shall illustrate the relationship between U. S. imperialism's activities and the history of American political prisoners by reference to Puerto Rico. The present writer is preparing a separate study of the whole record of U. S. armed colonial intervention and occupation, but no better example of such activity, and the resistance to it, exists than that of Puerto Rico.

The modern history of Puerto Rico is the history of a colonial-ly enslaved and terribly impoverished people fighting courageously for independence.

Under Spanish domination repeated uprisings occurred, notably in 1823, 1824 and the particularly widespread outbreaks of 1835 and 1838. In the following generation outstanding revolutionary figures such as Luiz Vizcarrondo Padial, Benito Montero, Ruiz Belvis, Ramon Emeterio Botances, and others, led national uprisings.

Dr. Botances and Francisco Ramirez were leaders of the climax of these efforts—the Lares Rebellion of September, 1868, in which Matthew Bruckman, of the United States, was likewise an outstanding figure. Here was proclaimed the Republic of Puerto Rico, but after some days of battle against bet-

ter armed and more numerous Spanish soldiers, the liberation effort was crushed. The leaders were executed, and scores died in the foul prisons of Aguadilla and Arecibo.

Uprisings continued and political parties pledged to liberation became more and more powerful. Autonomist assemblies, under the leadership of Munoz Rivera and Jose de Diego, were held. Meanwhile, increasingly, the liberation efforts of Puerto Rico were being joined with those of Cuba, and Puerto Ricans, like Pachin Marin and Luis Rivera, helped lead important military struggles in Cuba. Finally in November, 1897, Spain granted autonomy to Puerto Rico—and Cuba—and the new autonomous government was inaugurated in February, 1898.

TWO MONTHS later came the war between the U. S. and Spain, in which a young imperialist brigand was to strengthen itself by despoiling a decrepit bandit of some of its choicest loot, not least of which was Puerto Rico.

In May, 1898, the U. S. fleet bombarded San Juan; in July, U. S. troops, commanded by Gen. Miles, landed on the island. The populace hoped that this meant the realization, finally, of complete liberation and they were encouraged in their

hopes by the proclamation issued by General Miles on landing. He came, the proclamation said, as the representative of the people of the U. S., dedicated to "the cause of liberty, justice and humanity." He came, the Puerto Rican people were assured, "bearing the banner of freedom," and so the people assisted the "liberators" and in two weeks hostilities ceased on the island.

The dungeons of San Cristobol and El Morro contained numerous political prisoners of the old regime and they were all freed by the Puerto Rican people immediately upon the defeat of Spain. But the prisons were occupied again by patriots running afoul of the American Military Government, which existed until 1900, and then of the Civil Government which, in one guise or another, has made of Puerto Rico a colony of U. S. imperialism for over half a century.

The American imperialists, in the words of a leading Puerto Rican politician "have combined to make Puerto Rico a land of beggars and of millionaires, of flattering statistics and distressing realities. More and more it becomes a factory worked by peons, fought over by lawyers, boomed by absentee industrialists, and clerked by politicians."

Such were the words of Luis (Continued on Page 9)

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THE NAZIS KNOW A FRIEND

THIRTY NEO-NAZI GROUPS, meeting in the U.S. zone of Germany to form a Hitlerite "National Rally," were told that their best friends in the U.S. were Senators Joseph McCarthy, Pat McCarran, William E. Jenner and Everett M. Dirksen.

The 30 groups were addressed by Edward A. Fleckenstein, of Weehawken, N.J., president of the Voters Alliance of Americans of German descent. Fleckenstein and his associates are carrying on in the spirit of the Nazi Bund and people like Fritz Kuhn, who served as Hitler's fifth column in America. They are again busy arranging rallies with well-known anti-Semitic orators and, of course, Senator McCarthy.

How Fleckenstein received permission to tour Germany for six weeks and address the convention of the revived Nazi front is still to be explained by the U.S. Zone authorities. But Americans are, nevertheless indebted to him for his plain language that should leave no doubt as to who McCarthy and his pals are and what they represent on this side of the Atlantic.

It should be recalled that quite a number of other Americans, among them some Senators and Representatives, were seen in their true light by Americans back in the thirties and in the war days, when their attitude to the Nazis became evident.

Significantly, on the very day news stories here reported on the German Nazi cheers for McCarthy, the American Jewish Committee made public its report on the rapid revival of anti-Semitism in Germany. This goes hand-in-hand with revival of the Hitlerite movement.

The tide against McCarthyism is unquestionably rising in this country. There is a movement even in the Senate to curb the McCarthyite inquisitions, with proposals by Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois and Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney, aiming at some restraints. The pressure for Department of Justice action on the disclosed financial deals of McCarthy is also increasing.

The stench of McCarthyism has become so strong that the Democratic minority of three members of McCarthy's committee deemed it wise to cut themselves loose from it.

But many Americans are still under the impression that the only thing bad about McCarthyism is its "methods." Fleckenstein's speech before the Hitlerites in Germany should bring people to the realization that McCarthy's bad methods really stem from his basically pro-fascist course.

POLICE STATE OUTRAGE

THE GOVERNMENT persists in hounding innocent Americans whose sole crime is that their political ideas don't meet with the approval of the war-plotters.

The latest outrage is the demand by the Department of Immigration that Betty Gannett, educational director of the Communist Party, and Alex Bittelman, Marxist educator, sign a police-state document if they want to stay at liberty. This document—provided by the notorious McCarran-Walter Act—says that Betty Gannett and Bittelman must pledge not to "associate" with Communists, or members of people's organizations "listed" by the Attorney General, or any one else whom the officials do not approve of. On top of that, they must pledge to submit to questioning about their "associates" if demanded by victim-hungry officials. Naturally, they have refused to sign.

To be "free," while facing deportation on the basis of their ideas, they must sell out their souls, their friends, and their decency. This demand not to "associate" with Communists is handed down to Betty Gannett and Alex Bittelman who have already been framed to jail terms precisely for being Communists and for nobly defending their views in the courtroom. So they are jailed for being Communists, and then threatened with new detention on Ellis Island—after a six months detention without bail—unless they pledge not to associate with Communists—meaning themselves.

Was there ever so cynical a machinery of political persecution of innocent people as this McCarran-Walter and Smith Act network? We urge the strongest protests be sent to U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell against this attempt to rob Betty Gannett and Bittelman of their freedom while they appeal their thought-control jail sentence to the Supreme Court.

How People of Illinois Killed The McCarthyite Broyles Bill

By BILL SENNETT
AND CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

THE TUMULT raised by the McCarthyism is designed to make them appear invincible. It may seem, at times, that no significant force stands to bar their way to the establishment of fascist power in the United States.

That is why the recent fight in Illinois to defeat the Broyles Bills is significant. Here we have a case history, in the clearest form, of how the threat of McCarthyism appeared, how the people reacted, and how this menace to civil liberties was finally defeated.

There were two key thought-control bills introduced by State Senator Paul Broyles in February of this year, shortly after the biennial session of the state legislature got under way.

One, Senate Bill 101, would set up a state witchhunting body, known as the Seditious Activities Investigation Commission, with a \$65,000 fund.

The other, Senate Bill 102, was known as the "penalties bill." This measure stated in its lengthy preamble that there is a "World Communist movement under the domination of a foreign power" and that this "world-wide conspiracy . . . has established spearheads in this country in the form of various conspiratorial organizations, some masquerading under the pretense of being political parties, others infiltrating organizations which they seek to control. . . ."

The bill then went on to make sweeping definitions of "subversive organizations" and "subversive persons" and provided penalties for both.

BROYLES BILL 102 stated that anyone who remained a member of a proscribed organization after Jan. 1, 1954, could be fined up to \$5,000 and imprisoned up to five years.

A section dealing with so-called force and violence provided that those who "commit, attempt to commit, advocate, abet, advise or teach, contribute," etc., would be liable to a fine of \$20,000 and imprisonment for 20 years.

Among its many other stipulations, the bill provided for the hiring of a special Assistant Attorney General whose work would be devoted to the prosecution of "subversive activities."

The bills also contained so-called loyalty oaths for teachers and state employees, as well as affidavits to be required from all candidates for public office in the state.

These were the 1953 Broyles Bills. However, these measures actually have a history going back to 1947, when this Senator from a de-populated downstate farm area first set himself up in the red-baiting business which was being made politically profitable by the cold war.

IN 1947, Sen. Broyles succeeded in getting the Republican state administration to turn over \$15,000 to him for a purported investigation of "subversive activities" in Illinois.

Two years later, under the Democratic administration of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, Broyles got another \$2,500 with which to probe the University of Chicago and Roosevelt College in Chicago.

By 1949, Broyles was ready to introduce his punitive bills, based, he said, on the results of his investigations. He also asked

for the permanent continuation of the probes, which would in turn lead to more legislation.

The Broyles Bills were an outgrowth of similar pro-fascist legislation introduced in Congress by the Mundts, McCarthy and McCarrans. The inspiration for these measures came from the giant monopolies, the lobbyists for the big corporations, the war profiteers, whose main concern was to establish the untrammelled power of big business in Washington, to destroy all remnants of the New Deal, to crack down on labor and to prevent the extension of civil rights.

STATE AND LOCAL legislation of this type (the Trucks Bill in Michigan, the Ober Law in Maryland, the Feinberg Law in New York, the witchhunt commissions in Washington State and California) were being pushed by the Legion and similar groups.

Broyles referred to the Ober Law of Maryland as his model. During the debate, he cited the use of the Pennsylvania anti-sedition law, under which Steve Nelson was sentenced for 20 years, as an example of what he was after in Illinois.

However, in the battle that developed, the Broyles Bills were defeated in 1949. In 1951, in spite of all the hysteria that came in the wake of the raging war in Korea, all but one of the Broyles Bills was defeated by the legislature.

This last bill, the "penalties bill," was vetoed by Gov. Stevenson in the course of a tremendous mass fight which was concentrated on securing such a veto.

THE SPONSORS of this repressive legislation, however, calculated that 1953 would be their year of victory and vengeance. A Republican governor with an ultra-reactionary background, William G. Stratton, had been elected.



The Broyles Bills provided for the hiring of a master witch-hunter with sweeping powers and tremendous authority over the people.

(Reprinted from the Illinois edition of The Worker)

And the 1953 legislature definitely appeared to have a more reactionary complexion.

In this setting, Broyles and the top clique in the American Legion, introduced their two bills. Broyles was confident.

And the pro-democratic forces, somewhat dispirited and weary, undertook once again the obviously difficult fight to stop this legislation.

The pessimistic outlook permeated the ranks of the Left and progressive forces, and even many in the Communist Party went into motion with an attitude of hopelessness.

Certain union leaders expressed a "What's-the-use?" attitude and never fully overcame it during the entire course of the fight. The leadership of a few progressive unions, such as the Fur and Leather Workers, never really got into the fight at all.

But the growing rampage of McCarthy, the operation of the McCarran-Walter Act, the extension of the inquisitions by congressional witch-hunting committees, the growing number of frame-up victims of the war hysteria, the attacks on the Negro people and on the trade unions—all this led to renewed concern by supporters of civil liberties.

The Broyles Bills became the main form of McCarthyism in Illinois. And many felt compelled to register their opposition to McCarthyism—even though a

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Rent Hikes Up to 400% Reported in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 (FP).—The new fair rent committee here is receiving numerous daily complaints from tenants facing astronomical rent boosts when controls expire July 31.

One woman called to complain that her rent is to be raised 40 percent, from \$23.12 a month to \$25 a week. Another got a notice of a raise from \$67.50 a month to \$200 and a few days later received a 30-day eviction notice.

The city committee has formed a housing pool to try to find accommodations for the victims of landlord greed. It has now power to enforce its findings.

Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

Estimate members to oppose the Transit Authority, which put through the fare rise.

Wagner has indicated he will make the fare deal a major campaign weapon, if he is named by Carmine G. De Sapio, Tammany leader, and head of the anti-Impellitteri faction within the Democratic Party.

PHONY MOVE

Impellitteri squirming under the charges that he and Gov. Dewey conspired to boost the fare this week "permitted" his appointee to the Transit Authority, Ephraim Jaffe, President of the Kings County Lighting Co., to resign in "protest."

Most observers quickly recognized the phony strategy. Impellitteri, in naming Jaffe, knew the Authority intended to hike the fare and that this was the sole purpose of the legislation passed by the Republican-controlled Legislature last April. The resignation of Jaffe is meant to make it appear as if the mayor was "opposed" to the fare.

MAYOR'S SLATE

The running mates of Mayor Impellitteri, named on Monday as the mayoralty candidate by three of the five Democratic county leaders, were announced by Kenneth Sutherland, Brooklyn chief yesterday. They are Charles Keegan, City Council Finance Committee chairman, from the Bronx, who was named candidate for Comptroller, and Julius Helfand, Brooklyn assistant district attorney, selected for President of the City Council.

At a City Hall press conference Impellitteri, flanked by the other two candidates, said he was "very pleased" with the slate and that he was "confident" the people "will elect this ticket by an overwhelming vote."

Helfand's nomination by the Sutherland-Roe-Sullivan trio of Democratic leaders (James A. Roe of Queens and Jeremiah Sullivan of Richmond) came as a surprise.

While Keegan had been widely reported to have been chosen for the Impellitteri slate as long as a

week ago, the other name mentioned in political circles was Abe Stark, Brooklyn civic figure and merchant, who lost by only 60,000 votes to John Cashmore in the 1949 Borough Presidency race. Stark was said to be embittered by the "doublecross" and ready to accept a place on the De Sapio-Flynn anti-Impellitteri ticket with Wagner, should Wagner be named in the primary.

The Tammany executive committee meets this afternoon on councilmanic and judicial posts, and De Sapio said he would name the mayoralty candidate by tomorrow. At a press conference yesterday he pledged that Manhattan and the Bronx would abide by the primary, and challenged the other three boroughs and candidates to make similar public pledges on behalf of Democratic "unity."

GOP PARLEY

When the Republicans meet this morning at the GOP National Club, most observers are sure they will name either Rep. Henry J. Latham of Queens or Acting Postmaster Harold Riegelman. The only reason Latham might not get the nod, it was reported, was that his strong vote-getting influence in Queens and Saten Island would cut into Impellitteri's vote. The Frank Kenna GOP machine, like Roe's Democratic apparatus, is in cahoots with the mayor and few could see how Latham's candidacy would help Impellitteri.

On the other hand Kenna and Dewey are anxious to build up James Lundy, Republican borough president, and a Latham ticket might pull sufficiently strong to re-elect Lundy.

Riegelman, a political unknown, would be named only if the Republicans were ready to sacrifice Lundy's borough presidency to cut into Halley's vote among the Jewish electorate and help the Impellitteri campaign.

Political observers were startled by a new note injected into the Democratic factional fight by De Sapio. Whether the Tammany leader wittingly intended to make McCarthyism and Farleyism an issue in the interecine struggle, his blast at Roe of Queens, spotlighted one of the most important aspects of the fight against Impellitteri.

Roe had called the opposition, meaning all who oppose Impellitteri, "a group of so-called liberals that are a mixture of pinkos, lefties, racketeers and political mixed breeds that want to exploit our wonderful city. Unfortunately, some of them form the Fifth Column in the Democratic Party."

De Sapio called this "an insult to the intelligence of all voters of New York City."

"It is un-American and a definite appeal to the hate-mongers and the Christian Fronters and an insult to the minorities that make up our city," said De Sapio.

Truce

(Continued from Page 3)

peace.

He analyzed the Beria dismissal as an action to remove obstructions to Soviet law and individual liberties. He pointed out that the Pravda rebuke of Beria was in almost identical phrases as the rebuke of the circles that falsely accused a group of Soviet doctors of plotting death of political leaders.

On peace and the relations with the USA, he said: "It wasn't until I got to England on my way back from the Soviet Union that I found out what anti-Americanism is."

In the Soviet Union, he pointed out, distinction is made between the peace-loving American people and the small minority of corporate interests that actively seeks war.

"No such distinction is made in England," said Clark.

"The Soviet striving for settlement of outstanding differences with the U. S.," he continued, "raises out our strength—the American people are bound to learn that. Peace will triumph over war, as they say in the Soviet Union."

"Any speculation on revolution, jitters, outbreaks, convulsions is doomed just like the other propaganda against the Soviet Union."

Buddy Green, Daily People's World staff writer, preceded Clark's appearance with a reading of portions of Pablo Neruda's "New Song of China."

British

(Continued from Page 3)

heaved there was now little difference between the Labor Party and the Tories.

Stevens was loudly cheered when he added: "We have Communists and fellow-travelers in our movement, but we also have fellow-travelers of the Tory Party in the movement as well."

He added: "Anyone who accepts a little should go where they rightly belong—into the Tory Party."

Deakin, intervening, said that the greatest honor that could be conferred upon anyone was to have the respect of their fellows. He did not regard titles as an honor but as a costly luxury.

"We are trying," he said, "to secure readjustment in the balance of things which will enable us to be as privileged as the privileged class of today. We are not engaged in class warfare."

There was no criticism in other countries, he said, if people accepted "the Order of Lenin or the Order of Stalin," but Stevens,

"I have moved downstairs, (Same bldg., street entrance)

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winding up the discussion, said Deakin had again mistakenly tried to compare the position under capitalism and under Socialism.

"We would be content if trade unionists here accepted, if it were possible, the Order of Keir Hardie or the Order of Deakin."

Although Stevens had made a bold and lucid appeal on a vital question, his motion condemning the acceptance of titles was defeated.

A grandmother, Mrs. Jean Blackburn (Donacaster), successfully piloted a resolution on the rate for the job. The union, she said, had to make up its mind on what must be done to remedy the injustice suffered by women.

The conference endorsed a composite motion, moved by Mr. A. Baker (London) calling for support to efforts by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to secure trade between the nations.

Oxnam

(Continued from Page 1)

its members was other than patriotic as far as he knew.

Kunzig had just noted that the organization had been listed as "subversive" by the Attorney General in 1948 and by the House Committee itself in 1944.

Bishop Oxnam retorted that the committee was trying to make him look bad by a process of association. In that event, he said, he wanted to read what Eisenhower said about the Council in November, 1945.

Chairman Harold H. Velde (R-Ill) tried to stop him.

Rep. Clyde Doyle (D-Cal) appealed Velde's ruling, asserting the Bishop in fairness ought to be allowed to read what he considered necessary in his own defense.

Before Velde could rule further, Oxnam began to read. He quoted Eisenhower as saying that American-Soviet friendship was a cornerstone of Allied success, and had wished the council "utmost success."

The audience applauded.

Oxnam, in a supplemental statement given to reporters, took up specific charges that have been made against him on the basis of the committee files.

He said that "on July 3, 1948, in response to a telegraphic request of a citizen, there was released on the letterhead of the committee and signed by John W. Carrington, clerk, a letter, which among other allegations, stated 'the records of this committee reflect that Bishop Oxnam was a sponsor of the American League against War and Fascism.'"

"I was never a sponsor of this organization," he said.

Oxnam said the letter concluded by stating "the committee feels that one of its main tasks is to prevent the replacement of the freedom of religion by those who would advocate a substitution of so-called dialectical materialism."

Oxnam said "In the context of

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this release, a citizen receiving this letter would naturally draw the conclusion that I am one who would replace the freedom of religion with dialectical materialism."

Oxnam also cited a Sept. 13, 1950, "release" from the committee to the late Sen. Smith Kenneth S. Wherry (R-Neb.) which stated that he wrote in an article for the July 20, 1947, issue of the "Classmate" that "it would be an error to consider the Soviet leader (Stalin) a wilful man who believes in forcing his ideas upon others."

"The fact is," Oxnam said, "I never wrote the article. . . ." It was written by Dr. Jerome Davis, Oxnam added.

"A researcher who could name the paper, the date, the page and attribute the article to me was incredibly incompetent or deliberately falsifying," Oxnam pointed out.

Lehman

(Continued from Page 1)

Carthy "doesn't dare" to answer.

"So he charges his fellow Senators with religious bias," Lehman added.

In the two-hour Senate debate today Lehman accused McCarthy of posing as an "enemy of the Communists" although he accepted their support in his 1948 election campaign. McCarthy in turn accused Lehman of placing three "Communists" in a postwar world relief agency he once headed.

McCarthy read a previously-published letter of Aug. 8, 1948, in which Lehman expressed "complete confidence" in the loyalty of Alger Hiss.

Lehman said the Hiss letter was "old stuff," and accused McCarthy of using "fear and smear" tactics in bringing up the matter again. "I think it's about time the Senate assumes some responsibility in this (McCarthy) matter," Lehman said at one point.

"How long are we going to be vilified and misrepresented and blackened by a man charged with high misdemeanors . . . who has not even had the guts to answer to the Senate and the American people?"

Lehman apparently referred to the elections subcommittee report on McCarthy.

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They Vacation in Brotherhood

By ABNER W. BERRY

I arrived at night for a week-end at Camp Unity, and the strains of music from a dance band were the first sounds we heard issuing from the giant dining room about two flower gardens and one lawn away from the administration building. Before being assigned to sleeping quarters, I left my bag on the porch and made my way toward the music.

Inside the dining room, the music was louder but the band was hidden behind a human ring of five or ten deep, so I walked the half-block to the band stand, pulled up a chair and peered over the heads of the crowd at the musicians.

The five instrumentalists—cornet, saxophone, bass viol, piano and drums—were "jamming" popular tunes, throwing the melody solo like a ball from one instrument to the other. A young Negro camper was "beating the skins" while the regular drummer, a young Negro woman, looked on in admiration. There were two or three couples dancing on the floor, but everyone

else stood before the band, applauding the unusual feats on the instruments.

There was a casual atmosphere, matched by the dress of those present: some in dungarees, others in play suits, still others in slacks; here and there a man or woman still had on bathing suits while some of the women wore cotton party dresses.

Right after the close of the jam session, the band leader, Miss Edna Smith, a tall and statuesque, brown-skinned young woman who played the bass viol, spoke smilingly into the microphone:

"It's not too cool in here, folks, you know, so how about moving back just a little so we can get a little air."

The crowd responded good-naturedly, widening the circle, and the music started up again.

I took a seat and noticed that about one-half of the dancers were Negroes. One Negro couple had come up that day from Baltimore, the result of reading a Camp Unity advertisement in a Negro newspaper. Parties of Negro and

white workers were present who had come together from shops to take advantage of the special group rates. (Regular rates are \$43 weekly, but groups of ten can get special reductions). And then there were what is called the "Old Unity-ites," those who have been coming year after year since they were youths 10 and 20 years ago.

Looking at the band, you notice that four of the five musicians are Negroes—two of them women. And later, I found that the young white man at the piano was until this year what could be called a "square"—he was strictly from classical music and the concert. But he's discovering a new music and likes it.

After the dance closed, the occupants of various bungalows that stand in rows on the gentle and wooded slope which ends on the shore of Lake Ellis, might invite you to a "bunk party." But if it is your first night out you'd better get some sleep in order to have energy for the next day.

Right after breakfast the next morning the same people who had crowded the dance floor were on the pier or out on the lake in boats. A few preferred tennis, handball or ping pong, deferring their dip in the lake or their rowing until later. Incidentally, there is a tennis instructor and two male and two female life guards will teach a landlubber how to swim.

A friend of mine from the Middle West had with him his six-year-old daughter, who caused a stir when she jumped off the pier into the deep water. After she jumped, my friend called to one of the staff men who was swimming near the pier to give the little girl a hand. So, while she dog paddled, keeping herself afloat, the staff member held his hand under her stomach. The tot swam back to the pier unafraid.

"He's marvelous!" my friend exclaimed, referring to the volunteer swimming instructor. "Why, he has taught every kid out here how to swim in less than two days."

And so he had. For before the day was over about a dozen small fry were swimming and diving all over the place, handling themselves with poise and confidence.

Saturday night, after a full course meal (all the meals are full course, including breakfast) we were treated to a performance of a folk opera. Next Saturday, I am told, they are staging an original play, titled "417," by Julian Mayfield, the young Negro actor-playwright. The play is based on an incident in a Harlem worker's life. Of course, there is a stage presentation every night as well as a dance.

I forgot to mention that the staff is representative of the camp's policy. There are 17 members of the social staff and 12 of them are Negroes. Five of them are Negro women, one of whom, Margaret McAden, is the social director, another Marie McBroom, is musical director.

The actors and singers are all professionals who, aided by campers, are introducing some of the best of America's cultural heritage to the patrons of Unity. In addition to this the social staff presents regular lectures and lecture-recitals on the lawn outside the dining room on current topics and cultural questions. One such lecture-recital dealt with the role of percussion instruments in music, and another traced the development of jazz music.

A common topic of discussion at mealtime is: "How can the management of this camp give so much for such a low price?" I don't know the answer, but the manager and assistant manager, Louis Pasternak and Miss Romania Isaacs, say they are aiming at volume through the goodwill of the campers. And there are indications they are succeeding. More than one camper this year has said what a Negro visitor told me:

"This is my first time up here, but I'll be sure to be back."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Hornsby Again, Bikes, Beanballs, Blue Laws

ACCORDING TO a story in "Sporting News" headlined "Axe Poised for Rog As Cincy Pilot," Rogers Hornsby is on the way out again.

The story says that though Gabe Paul, general manager of the "Redlegs," has repeatedly brushed off reports of friction over Hornsby's famous hard boiled tactics, a series of incidents "was climaxed when the Rajah gruffly barked at a rookie who had just joined the club and publicly dressed him down in front of the other Cincinnati players . . . Paul, who had personally scouted and recommended the newcomer to his manager, is reported to have been burned up by Hornsby's remarks."

The article goes on to detail some other reasons for Hornsby's "popularity," such as his attempt to bar Earl Lawson, Cincinnati Times-Star baseball writer, from the Reds' clubhouse because Lawson asked why Hornsby had kept pitcher Bud Podbielan in to stagger through a terrific beating by the Dodgers without relief.

Hornsby was fired by Bill Veeck at St. Louis last year after players begged to be traded before they started swinging at their manager. At that time Hornsby snarled to the writers "You baseball writers ought to get that guy (Veeck) out of baseball. Baseball was a good game before he got into it and it will be a damn sight better off when he's out of it."

What ballplayers know is that baseball would be a much better game with more magnates like Veeck in it and less characters like Hornsby.

When the explosion occurred last spring, the Washington Post found some things written here amusing. At least it put them into an editorial entitled "The Unjolly Rogers" and wrote in its best ha ha style "Mr. Hornsby, Comrade Rodney . . . as, treated his underlings with all the unfeeling harshness of a capitalist straw bosses have ever shown to the oppressed class."

The Post editorial then went on to accuse Hornsby of printing some of the things we had said in the Daily Worker about Hornsby (a refreshing departure at that in journalism these past few years.) What we said, as reprinted in the Post editorial to make the point, was factual reporting which helps shed some light today on just why it is that Hornsby is again unable to get along with his players. Here it is:

"Hornsby never said a single kind or congratulatory word to any player, they say. When two players, Young and Kryhoski, made some mistakes he stopped saying even good morning to them. He refused to let the players leave the field to change sweatshirts until the entire overlong 2½ hour pregame drill was over. When pitcher Ned Garver, last year's 20 game winner, was knocked out of the box, Hornsby made him sit on the bench for the rest of the game instead of allowing him to go to the showers as is the custom. He fined Satchel Paige \$100, it turns out, when Satch got to the ball park in Texas late for an exhibition game, refusing to accept the pitcher's explanation that he hadn't been able to get there on time because white cabbies wouldn't take Negro passengers."

The "Post" editorial thought all this highly amusing, saying "obviously, a rude, hard-bitten fellow like Mr. Hornsby was out of his meter in attempting to manage a collection of such proud and sensitive spirits as the St. Louis Browns."

Big league ballplayers, who are men making a living at the profession of their choosing, just don't seem to look at it quite the same way as the editorial writer of the Post. Which is why the St. Louis story is being repeated in Cincinnati.

HIRING A BIKE for an hour's exercise on a day off, thought would be a nice idea to spin over the George Washington Bridge to New Jersey's more attractive scenery. Discovered I had another think coming!

Bicycles are not permitted across the bridge. They won't even let you pay the automobile toll and ride it over, and you can't use the footpath. Seems like a harsh note to our city's bicyclers . . . who include many young people and others who may not happen to own automobiles.

MANY GIANT FANS left the Polo Grounds Sunday in outspoken disgust with our state's archaic Blue Laws. No game may start until after 2 P.M. on Sunday. (But golf and tennis clubs are open to their patrons all day). The combination of this restriction plus the one which says the ballpark's lights can't be turned on on Sunday results in such unfair fiascos as the 5 inning 2-1 defeat the Giants and rookie pitcher Allan Worthington suffered in the second game of a doubleheader.

Baseball is a 9 inning game and not a 5 inning game and no such result should stand, to possibly cost a pennant in the final reckoning. Until such time as the Blue Laws may be voted out of existence, such unfinished games should be regarded as such—unfinished—and completed the next time the two teams meet.

CHICAGO PITCHER Bob Rush's disavowal of any intent to throw near Carl Furillo's head would be more convincing to the Brooklyn players if he hadn't fired the first pitch after Roy Campanella's long home run in the direction of Carl's head. The Dodger rightfielder hit the dirt in time on that one, but a little later couldn't get out of the way of another "high inside" fast ball. You would think that after a near accident, a pitcher disturbed enough by the thought would make sure of the rest of his pitches to the same batter, but Furillo was beamed in the same sequence.

Fortunately for Carl, and in a sense for Rush, the ball glanced off the plastic fibre of the protective device worn inside the caps by Dodger batters, and the injury is not serious. But it can be. A baseball is a very hard object, and travelling the 60 feet at a speed which may exceed 90 miles an hour makes the bean ball no joking matter.

A promising young player named Don Zimmer lies in a St. Paul hospital right now through for the season, at least, as the result of being beamed. He may never be the same player.

For Furillo, this is the 6th time in his baseball career that he has been hit on the head by a pitch. It is highly understandable that the Dodger star takes a very dim and highly personal view of pitches that are fired in that direction. It is a widely held belief among big league batters that if a pitcher is good enough to get to the big leagues, with rare exceptions he is good enough to be able to control his pitches better than that. It is a view confirmed by thoughtful pitchers.

Just offhand, to name one pitcher, try to think of any time you ever saw a batter facing Carl Erskine dive into the dirt to escape a fast ball headed for his cranium.

Hollywood McCarthyites Laud Matthews Attack on Clergy

By DAVID PLATT

I am not surprised to read in the papers that the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals has urged the House Un-American Committee to give J. B. Matthews a chance to "substantiate his charges of communism in the clergy."

The Alliance, a pro-McCarthy group with headquarters in Hollywood has for its chairman, Roy M. Brewer who inherited his post as head of the IATSE (International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees) from two gangsters, William Bioff and George E. Browne.

Brewer wired the House group that "fair play" required that Matthews be given an opportunity to testify. "Those of us who have been actively engaged in the anti-communist fight have been aware of the communists' efforts to infiltrate the clergy and we have seen some evidence of their success," he said.

What does this group of professional witchhunters know about "fair play?" From its founding by America Firsters and Russia-haters in 1944, the Alliance has raised the bogus issue of "communism" to conceal its anti-labor, union-wrecking and fascist leanings.

Nine years ago when our country was joined with the Soviet Union in common war against the Axis, the Alliance was helping Hitler by demanding an investigation of "communism" in Hollywood. To this gang of disrupters anyone who favored a fourth term for Roosevelt and wanted to see fascism destroyed was a communist. Virtually the entire industry was against the Alliance then and the time will come again—and soon—when they will reveal themselves in their true light before the decent section of Hollywood.

Nine years ago Edwin Lahey of the Chicago Daily News went to Hollywood to see whether there was any truth to the Alliance charge that the movie industry was being perverted into an instrument "for the dissemination of communist ideas and beliefs."

Lahey found that the Alliance was off its rocker, that the charge of "communism" was largely the result of crusades by Hearst and McCormick who had been terrorizing producers for turning out propaganda pictures. A propaganda film, he said, is "almost any picture for which a movie audience might get a favorable reaction to the office of the President of the United States (FDR), or which attempts to represent the Soviet Union as a nation of normal people."

In 1944, film producer Walter Wanger nailed the un-American activities of the Alliance in a speech before the Hollywood Free World Association. Wanger has since accepted the full Alliance program but that does not diminish the truth of his earlier remarks.

Speaking for nearly everyone in Hollywood, Wanger said: "We do not intend to be misled by the familiar Hitler line by which communism is made the bogey with which to confuse us. We do not intend to allow our military strength to be impaired by attempts to separate us from an ally like Russia. This would make us an enemy of Hitler's greatest enemy. . . . We will fight all anti-democratic dangers, but we will not be a party to further disunity on any pretext whatever."

Wanger's speech was in sharp contrast to the speech of Alliance officer Rupert Hughes over the air which was reprinted in all Hearst newspapers. Hughes virtually demanded war against the Soviet Union and decried our "surrender" to Russia.

The Alliance position in 1944 added up to virtual collaboration with the enemy at a moment when millions of American boys were poised for the supreme battle of the war.

It was not for nothing that 19 Guilds and unions, representing 22,000 film industry workers, issued a resolution in June 1944, condemning the Alliance (by unanimous vote) as an organization with "fascist tendencies and aims."

The Alliance hasn't changed in those nine years. Working closely with the FBI this group helped initiate the witchhunts and blacklistings which emptied Hollywood of its finest artists and set American films back a quarter of a century.

Now the Hollywood McCarthyites flushed with their success in dealing movie art a mortal blow are out to help jumping Joe do a job on the Protestant clergy. This time I think they have bitten off more than they can chew.

Japanese Monopolies Control Armaments

TOKYO, July 21 (ALN).—Surveys by Japanese unions show that Japan's reviving arms industry is dominated by a few companies with familiar names—Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Nakajima, Sumitomo and the other Zaibatsu combines which the U. S. was pledged to break up but didn't.

While Japanese big business has so far received only a fraction of the war orders it is counting on, there have been enough to show the trend. Here is a summary of the data put together by labor researchers:

Shells: Mitsui's Japan Steel Works had the honor of exporting the first Japanese-made ammunition since World War II when it shipped 50,000 rounds of tank shells to Thailand in May.

Mitsui's Daido Steel Co. has received an order for 265,000 60-mm mortar shells, and its Japan Metallurgy Co. is producing 100,000 flare shells and mine bursters.

Other concerns with orders for shells include Mitsubishi's Nippon Kentetsu Co., the Osaka Manufacturing Co. (Yasuda) and two Sumitomo companies—Sumitomo

Metal Co. and Osaka Metal Co. **Grenades:** Mitsubishi's Howa Industry and Yasuda's Osaka Engineering Co. have obtained large orders.

Gunpowder: Mitsui's Chemical Co. has a monthly capacity of 200 tons, and Mitsubishi Chemical's Kurosaki plant is in substantial production. Mitsui's Dai Nihon Celluloid Co. also has received orders.

Aircraft: Four affiliates of Nakajima, which made the World War II Zero, are preparing for resumption of military aircraft production. They are Fuji Industry,

Fuji Precision Machinery, Fuji Automobile, and Omiya Fuji Industry.

Mitsui's Showa Aircraft Co., commandeered by U. S. forces in 1950, has been engaged in repair of U. S. planes damaged in Korea. Mitsui officials are now seeking release of the plant in the hope that it can engage in manufacture of planes.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Co., which has been repairing U. S. transports and bombers, has entered into technical agreements with U. S. companies permitting

it to produce turbo-jet engines for aircraft.

Warships: Mitsubishi Dock and Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Co. are certain to get the cream of the orders resulting from the expansion of Japan's so-called Maritime Safety Force.

Electronics: Sumitomo's Japan Electric Co. has announced intent to produce radio-directed projectiles and other electronic arms, but faces competition from Mitsubishi and Mitsui, both of which control sources of germanium, raw material for electronics.

Bishop Walls Hits McCarthyite Drive Against the Clergy

The McCarthyites are out to make "prophets of God (into) . . . smug little slinkers, and defame Negro leaders to scare their followers away," Bishop William J. Walls, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Zion, declared in a letter to the Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, made public yesterday.

Bishop Walls, who has been attacked by the witchhunters because of his stand for peace, wrote in response to a recent speech by Rev. Edward D. McGowan before the Fraternal Council of Churches, U.S.A., in Detroit. The letter, addressed to Rev. McGowan, chairman of the CDNL, stated in part:

"The raid continues. Our names are raided and carried out of our legitimate task of prophecy and preaching in the church and in church affairs, and paraded be-

fore the public as near traitors to our national and Christian cause by heartless and designing politicians who will sell out heaven to hell to prey upon the public for their selfish advantages and gains.

"I do not believe these people are afraid of ministers and communism, they are afraid of religion and righteousness. The efforts are being made to cover all prophets of God and to make them smug little slinkers, and defame Negro leaders to scare their followers away. It is thought to make examples of a few to destroy the initiative and courage of the rest, but the backfire is on, and truth will have its hearing. God bless you, and God strengthen the cause of Negro leadership and American justice."

Broyles Bill

(Continued from Page 5)

victory against the Broyles Bills did not seem to be "in the cards."

THE FIRST CLIMAX in this fight was the Senate committee hearing on March 18. In preparation for this hearing, the American Civil Liberties Union sent an extensive mailing throughout the state to some 20,000 members of churches, unions, civic organizations.

The ACLU announced that "the fight against the Broyles Bills has begun," pledged to follow-through, asked organizations to appoint a corresponding secretary with whom the ACLU could maintain liaison throughout the campaign.

The Civil Rights Congress helped to alert progressives and trade unionists, providing necessary information, copies and analyses of the bills, etc.

A total of 38 witnesses against the bills were present at the hearing, including representatives of the American Jewish Congress, the state CIO, various chapters of the Association of University Professors, Protestant churches, the League of Women Voters.

A number of spokesmen from progressive unions, from the CRC, the Progressive Party and the Communist Party were also present. But as a result of a private agreement made between the ACLU and the chairman of the Senate committee, all of these were prevented from testifying.

These groups failed to insist on their right to speak in the mistaken belief that such insistence might damage the united front which was developing in opposition to these bills.

In fact, the Communist Party spokesman made this same error, failing to see the need for breaking through the barriers against participation by the progressives.

This was especially a necessity in view of the fact that the Communist Party was labelled

in the text of the bill as a "conspiracy"—a false charge which was the crux of the attack against all the pro-democratic forces.

In the hearings in previous years, some of these liberal elements tried to silence the Communist Party spokesmen. Nevertheless, the party did speak on every occasion—and its appearance invariably strengthened the fight.

The Communist party in Illinois has repeatedly made it clear that these bills are aimed at all progressive forces in the state, going far beyond the party itself.

This fact was quickly confirmed at the March 18 hearing by the five witnesses who appeared on behalf of the Broyles Bills.

Edward Clamage, the raucous head of the American Legion's "Anti-Subversive" committee in this state, opened up with a broadside assault on all organizations daring to oppose the Broyles Bills, making it clear that they would in turn become its first victims when the bills were passed.

At the hearing, Broyles spoke not only of the imprisonment of Communists, but added that his bills would provide for the prosecution of some 250 trade unionists who had picketed the House Un-American Committee during its hearings in Chicago last Fall.

A faculty member from a state-aided college, who appeared against the bills, was told that his stand would be taken into consideration when the matter of an appropriation for his school came up before the legislature.

Another witness against the bills was told that it was not the intent of the bills to interfere with the right of educators to say what they think but to make certain that they "think right."

The Senate committee, and subsequently the Senate as a whole, acted favorably on the Broyles Bills. But the fight had only begun.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Puerto Rico

(Continued from Page 4)

Munoz Marin, before he, himself, became the chief clerk.

THE PEOPLE whose condition constitutes the "distressing reality" have always resisted the alien exploiters responsible for it. The suppression of this resistance has produced many political prisoners of the U. S. government. A few examples may be offered:

A famous case, involving a newspaper editor, arose during the First World War. A few weeks before the U. S. entered the imperialist slaughter-fest, Congress passed the Jones Act graciously bestowing U. S. citizenship upon the people of Puerto Rico. Needless to say, the possibility was not lost upon the federal government of thus enhancing the quantity of cannon-fodder for the then clearly impending U. S. entry into the war. With the passage of this Act—which in no way eliminated Puerto Rico's colonial status—the Attorney General let it be known that any Puerto Rican who rejected the "gift" would thereby lose all civil rights.

Nevertheless, scores of Puerto Ricans did reject the gift and, with war declared, the question arose as to whether or not the men amongst them were subject to being drafted into the armed forces. The numbers involved grew each day and, with the status of 288 young men in question, the Provost Marshal of the U. S. Army in Puerto Rico ruled that all men in the island, whether or not they had accepted U. S. citizenship, were subject to the draft.

When this was announced, Vincente Balbas Capo, editor of a leading San Juan paper, Heroldo de Las Antillas, denounced the ruling. He wrote in December, 1917: "What one man decided is to be law for 288 men. . . . The provost marshal has not the power to decide what affects man's conscience. The law reads that all citizens of the U. S. are obliged to active service, to take up arms; but it does not refer to those who are not American citizens. . . . As a last resort, we will appeal to the Father of Mankind, whose decisions are mightier, mightier yet than those of the provost marshal, and even so, mightier than those of President Wilson, if we may be allowed to express our feelings thus. . . ."

The President, busy saving democracy, would not allow the expression of such feelings. The editor was indicted under the Espionage Act, for inciting mutiny and obstructing the draft. He was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$4,000 and to serve eight years in prison. Vincente Balbas Capo served two years of his sentence, being among the hundreds of political victims of the Espionage law released shortly after the war as a result of the development of a broadly based and militantly conducted amnesty campaign.

(To Be Concluded)

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Preview performance of
"417"
Written by JULIAN MAYFIELD
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